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W. R. PLATT. J. E. McCaffrey

PLATT & McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug 4:67

PIONEER BREWERY.

TUCSON, A. T.
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.
March 14, 1869-11-tf.

Goodwin Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,

Dealers in General Merchandise
TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly
receiving, a large stock of goods selected
EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,
consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots
and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions,
Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols,
Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they
will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit
continuance of public patronage.
Jan. 1, 1869-tf.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California.
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission
Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public
generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our
facilities for Wholesale and Jobbing at LOW
RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods
in the Territory, or in any one House south
of San Francisco.
COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY
REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or
bought of direct importers. We buy nothing
from second hands; thereby saving the

San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash,
we are always in readiness to supply dealers,
rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lots

Unprecedentedly Low for cash
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City May 1, 1869, tf.

THE FLOWER.

[BY DERMID.]

Beside a prattling, silver stream
A blushing wild-flower stood;
Each sunny morn it sweetly smiled,
And donned its gayest hood.
When man approached with eager hand
The streamlet's wealth to find,
The flower was torn from where it grew
And rudely cast behind.

It chanced to fall upon the tide,
That followed fast and free;
And floated on while tossed about
Upon its little sea.

It journeyed on until at length
It fell upon the shore;
Its seed took root and there it grew
As sweetly as before.

How like this little flower is life
When we are torn from home,
From all our childhood loved at heart,
In stranger lands to roam.

But man his destiny must bide,
And each his load must bear,
And for the changing tides of time
With cheerfulness prepare.

If we retain that godly love—
That hope to mortals given—
Our perils past, 'twill root at last,
And sweetly bloom in heaven.

Assassination.

[From the Lynchburg News.]

Information has been received here that
Captain Matthew Mercer, a section master on
the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, near
Mount Airy, was shot and mortally wounded
on Thursday, July 8th, by a party of negroes.
The full account of this brutal outrage has not
been received, but the particulars, as far as
they are known, appear to be that Captain
Mercer was returning to his home after the
labors of the day were ended, and while crossing
a bridge across a small stream was attacked
by three negroes who were lying in wait for
him and knocked from the bridge into the
stream below. While lying on his back in the
water the fiends fired from the bridge, the balls
from their guns entering his breast and inflicting,
as is supposed, mortal wounds. The murderers
then made their escape. Some persons
passing soon after Mr M was shot discovered
him in the creek in an almost dying condition,
and promptly summoned medical aid. It was
feared, however, that the utmost skill of physicians
could not save his life. At 12 o'clock,
the following day he was yet alive, but his
death was expected to occur at any moment.
The black fiends who committed this most foul
and dastardly assassination, have been captured
by Captain Stanley, conductor of a material
train, and carried to Wytheville, where they
were committed to jail for trial.

The Virginia Enterprise of July 8th has the
following:

A gentleman who came in a few days since
from the new mines on the Owyhee River, 80
miles north of Elko, says that while in that
region, while encamped in the vicinity of
Mountain City, he had an opportunity of seeing
two or three armies of those grasshoppers
or crickets of which we have heard so much
through the Utah papers. He says that they
came in three or four divisions—each a mile in
length and half a mile in width. They stopped
for nothing—evidently belonged to the class
of the untimely. Fire and water were all
the same to them. On reaching Owyhee they
swam the river. They went out upon such
willows as stretched across the river as far as
they reached when they boldly jumped into the
water and struck out for the opposite shore.
Millions of these strange insects thus crossed
the river—which at that point mentioned is 30
feet wide—and went hopping on to the south-
ward. Each army by some instinct traveled
in a southerly direction. The whole face of
the country is covered with grass—the usual
food of these insects—but they held it cheap
there being such an abundance of it, and went
after something stronger. Passing by all vegeta-
ble food, they attacked saddles, bridles, and
all such articles. Almost to the number of
millions they would climb upon any such
article left within their reach, and in a very
short space of time it would be totally devoured.
Although our friends were able, in a few hours,
to catch as many as 300 trout, after the cricket-
army passed over the river not a fish would
bite for four days. They were all completely
gorged with crickets.

The Double Negro Girl.

[From the N. Y. Day-Book.]

The Siamese Twins are fairly eclipsed by a
new novelty that has been introduced to the
public. This immense curiosity attended the
great jubilee at Boston, or rather was a side
attraction to the great event, and is thus de-
scribed by the Boston Post:—

This most remarkable human being, as
above quoted from the handbill, is Miss Chris-
tine Millie, a young lady of African color and
lineament, who holds leaves at the Meionson.
We say she, for brevity; for there are two of
her in most respects—two heads, necks, busts,
two pairs of arms, shoulders and legs, and but
one waist. As the exhibitor says in the brief
address which he delivers thrice hourly, you
may call her she or they, but he has always
called her the wonderful two-headed girl, and
thinks he shall always do so. Miss Christine
Millie is evidently of pure negro blood, her
skin dark, her lips full and protruding her noses
broad and her foreheads low. Yet there is an
intelligent cast to her countenance which
would have led to her classification as a smart
nigger on the auction block of her North Caro-
lina home ten years ago. Indeed, it is said
that in the halcyon days of her childhood and
slavery, \$80,000 was her price; but this was
her valuation as a rare specimen of deformity,
rather than her intrinsic worth. She is of short
stature, one of her being somewhat shorter
than the other, though the difference is hardly
noticeable. Her arms are long, as also her
hands, her fingers possessing that slender for-
mation and those little movements which
seemed to indicate an aptitude for manipulat-
ing currency. Her hair is glossy, suggestively
so, and though comparatively straight where it
escapes from the gorilla's curls or waves
velvet and jewelry which encircles her heads,
falls about her shoulders in close ringlets.
Which head answers to Christine and which to
Millie is not ascertainable, although there is a
difference in the faces. One is bright, laugh-
ing and always wearing a pleasant expression;
the other settles, when at rest, into a look of
morose or silent discontent. The happy face
sells her photographs, the other dispenses bi-
ographies. Both sets of nimble fingers take
the money, and the long arms make change
for each other across the common waist, Mil-
lie's side giving Christine's five half dimes for
a scrip, quarter, and Christine half returning
the five without grumbling the next minute.
Christine Millie's two selves are joined together
at the lower part of the spine, back to back,
one set of organs supplying the lower part of
the body, upon which are two perfect chest
organizations. They chat lively enough with
two different persons at one time; they evident-
ly think of different matters, and only in stoop-
ing, sitting down, or walking, when one pro-
ceeds backwards or sideways, does their un-
comfortable unity appear. They sing a duet,
the lively head taking the soprano, and the
other a very tolerable alto; and they sing very
nicely to those who are not disposed to criti-
cise. They certainly have the rich sym-
phetic negro voice, and with it the deficiencies
of the same. As the lecturer above referred
to remarks, there is no humbug about this
girl. She has certainly got a double supply of
those external organs which go to make up the
colored girl of the period, and is as certainly
joined together in a substantial manner near
the point where the gradian bend begins in
better favored females. This girl is 17 years
old; though as there two of her she might be
called 34 without violating figures, and is a
curiosity which seems as attractive as it is rare.

Another Artesian Well.—Last Tuesday
Messrs. Bowman & Hudson, artesian well bor-
ers, commenced boring on the land of Horatio
Rogers, about ten miles from this city, and on
Thursday were rewarded with a flow of about
thirty inches of perfectly clear, soft water from
a depth of one hundred and six feet. This well
is about one mile south west of the well on the
land of Holman & Temple, mentioned by us a
little more than a week ago, and makes the
seventh successful effort of these gentlemen to
secure flowing wells in this country. We deem
it demonstrated beyond any doubt, that artesian
water can be secured with as much certainty
in this valley as in any other portion of the
State, and, on an average at a less depth,—
Los Angeles News.

OFFICIAL.

A Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of
America.

Whereas an additional article to the con-
vention for regulating the jurisdiction of con-
suls, between the United States of America and
his Majesty the King of Italy, was concluded
and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries
at Washington, on the twenty-first day of Jan-
uary, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, which
additional article, being in the English and
Italian languages, is word for word as follows:

The exchange of ratifications of the con-
vention for regulating the jurisdiction of consuls,
between the United States and his Majesty the
King of Italy, which was signed on the 8th of
February, 1869, having been unavoidably delayed
beyond the period stipulated in Article
XVII it is agreed between the high contracting
parties that the said convention shall have the
same force and effect as it would have had if
the exchange had been effected within the
stipulated period.

In witness whereof the respective plenipo-
tentiaries have signed the present article in
duplicate, and have affixed thereto the seal of
their arms.

Done at Washington, the 21st day of Janu-
ary, 1869.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[SEAL.] M. CERRUTI.

And whereas the said additional article has
been duly ratified, on both parts, and the re-
spective ratifications were exchanged at Wash-
ington, on the 7th instant:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S.
Grant, President of the United States of Amer-
ica, have caused the said additional article to
be made public to the end that the same and
every clause and article thereof may be observ-
ed and fulfilled with good faith by the United
States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand and caused the seal of the United States
to be affixed.

day of May, in the year of our Lord one thou-
sand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the
independence of the United States of Ameri-
ca the ninety-third.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

The Powell Expedition.

The Cheyenne Argus details a trip by a
prospecting party, down the Colorado river, the
party being led by Col. Jackson, late Inspector
of the Union Pacific railroad. The party start-
ed on the 14th of May, from Bryan and Green
river, and went 160 miles down Green river.
Col. Powell's party, with whom they had be-
come acquainted while fitting out, started six
days after. Hook's party started three weeks
after Powell's. Hook was drowned and all the
baggage and stock lost. The party proceeded
on their way about five miles below the first
falls, where Powell was lost, if such he a fact.
There are from twenty to thirty falls in a cañon
thirty miles long, some of them of great mag-
nitude. They went about 40 miles below the
last fall, having found the passage down the
river utterly impracticable. In the cañon in
question they were joined by Hook's party, who
informed them of his death. Both parties then
returned but saw nothing of the Powell party,
not even a trace of a camp fire or foot print;
nothing whatever to indicate that the party had
passed in that direction. Col. Jackson thinks
they attempted to go down the rapids and got
lost, and that seemed to be the opinion of other
members of the party.—New Mexican.

Mr. Richardson Hudson, sheriff of Grant
county, writing to a gentleman in Las Cruces,
under date of July 5th, says: "We have had
some considerable excitement here this week,
over recent rich discoveries of gold. Messrs.
Milby & Backus have struck some very rich
quartz on their lead (Pacific No. 2.) It is so
rich that they have taken from some of the
rock, pounded in a hand mortar, from one to
two hundred dollars per day. Day before yes-
terday, Messrs. Langston, McGee and Hart
found another lead near the one they have
been working from, which they have taken,
with the aid of a hand mortar, about one thou-
sand dollars of gold in a day. So you see we
have good prospects for the future. The quartz
found by Langston McGee, and Hart paid as
high as fifty dollars to the pound."—New Mex-
ican.